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**In the Claims**

Applicants have submitted a new complete claim set showing marked up claims with insertions indicated by underlining and deletions indicated by strikeouts and/or double bracketing.

Please amend claims 86 and 98 as noted below.

Please add claims: 155, 156, and 157 as noted below.

Please cancel claim 89 as noted below.

1. (Previously Presented) A method for diagnosing colon cancer in a subject comprising:  
obtaining a biological sample from a subject,  
contacting the sample with at least two different colon cancer-associated polypeptides encoded by nucleic acid molecules comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs:1 and 5, and  
determining specific binding between the colon cancer-associated polypeptides and agents in the sample, wherein the presence of specific binding is diagnostic for colon cancer in the subject.
2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the sample is blood.
3. (Cancelled)
4. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the agents are antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of an antibody.
- 5-14. (Cancelled)
15. (Previously Presented) A method for determining onset, progression, or regression, of colon cancer in a subject, comprising:

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obtaining from a subject a first biological sample,  
contacting the first sample with at least two different colon cancer-associated polypeptides encoded by nucleic acid molecules comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs:1 and 5,  
determining specific binding between agents in the first sample and the at least two different colon cancer-associated polypeptides,  
obtaining subsequently from a the subject a second biological sample,  
contacting the second biological sample with at least two different colon cancer-associated polypeptides encoded by nucleic acid molecules comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs:1 and 5,  
determining specific binding between agents in the second sample and the at least two different colon cancer-associated polypeptides, and  
comparing the determination of binding in the first sample to the determination of specific binding in the second sample as a determination of the onset, progression, or regression of the colon cancer.

16. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein the sample is a blood sample.

17-46. (Cancelled)

47. (Previously Presented) A kit for the diagnosis of colon cancer in a subject, comprising:  
at least two different colon cancer-associated polypeptides encoded by nucleic acid molecules comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NOs:1 and 5, one or more control antigens, and instructions for the use of the polypeptides in the diagnosis of colon cancer.

48. (Original) The kit of claim 47, wherein the colon cancer-associated polypeptides are bound to a substrate.

49-85. (Cancelled)

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86. (Currently Amended) A method for diagnosing colon cancer in a subject comprising:  
obtaining a biological sample from a subject,  
contacting the sample with a colon cancer-associated polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1 and 5, and  
determining specific binding between the colon cancer-associated polypeptide and agents in the sample, wherein the presence of specific binding is diagnostic for colon cancer in the subject.

87. (Original) The method of claim 86, wherein the sample is blood.

88. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 86, wherein the agents are antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of an antibody.

89-97. (Cancelled)

98. (Currently Amended) A method for determining onset, progression, or regression, of colon cancer in a subject, comprising:  
obtaining from a subject a first biological sample,  
contacting the first sample with a colon cancer associated polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs:1 and 5,  
determining specific binding between agents in the first sample and the colon cancer-associated,  
obtaining subsequently from the subject a second biological sample,  
contacting the second sample with a colon cancer associated polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs:1 and 5,

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determining specific binding between agents in the second sample and the colon cancer-associated polypeptide, and

comparing the determination of binding in the first sample to the determination of specific binding in the second sample as a determination of the onset, progression, or regression of colon cancer.

99-154. (Cancelled)

155. (New) The method of claim 15, wherein the agents are antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof.

156. (New) The method of claim 98, wherein the sample is a blood sample.

157. (New) The method of claim 98, wherein the agents are antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof.